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THE INDICTMENT OF THE CENTURIES!

Victor L. Berger Writes the History of the Roman Church.

WE did not seek this fight with the Catholic church, it was forced upon us. But we point to the fountain-head of Christianity and say to the clergy:

It was your class that robbed the poor of their rightful heritage, the *patrimony pauperum*. It is your class that has always served the powerful and ruling classes, even the most infamous among them, as spiritual bullies and executioners. You boast of the fact that wherever you have held the helm of state in your merciless grip, you have prevented or delayed the social revolution, which even at the time of Christ knocked at the portals of the Roman empire simultaneously with Christianity.

Very well. It is due to your work that things have come about as they are. Men of your stamp and your ambition, your predecessors, perpetrated acts of superhuman inhumanity, from which the world has suffered enough and a thousand times too much.

You will live in everlasting memory. The monument commemorating your deeds, you have yourselves erected. It is "ere perennius," more lasting than brass. On its broad pedestal of the awful social misery and the unutterable political disgrace of the 1500 years of your rule, stands the ridiculous figure of your "sciences," astrology, alchemy, and scholasticism.

Apate Satanas! You are the evil ones! Clear the track.

Social-Democracy now confronts you. Clad in the armor of thousands of years of human experience and armed with all the sciences—the weapons of our modern time—this champion of humanity is proof against all your craft and trickery and will press irresistibly onward.

Social-Democracy is the only true friend of mankind. It will up-lift all weary and heavy laden beings, even those poor dupes among your lower clergy, your nuns and monks, who have hitherto been the slaves of ignorance, bigotry and fanaticism and who are compelled to render menial services to the rich and powerful church dignitaries and to renounce all the happiness of life.

We Social-Democrats are free and equal men, as were the early Christians. Like them we delegate the supreme authority on all important questions to society. We use the referendum. Our fundamental and inviolable principles are absolute liberty of conscience, of thought, and of action. With us there are no meaningless phrases, but a life necessity.

The only restriction which we wish to place upon the actions of men is that we want no man to infringe upon the right and welfare of others.

Social-Democracy differs from early Christianity in one point and in this point far above so-called primitive Christianity. We set as the goal of humanity the strongest and most practical furtherance of human knowledge and skill, the impartial and unfettered development of science, the loving cultivation of art, the refinement and ennoblement of all that bears the mark of humanity.

The aim and object of each individual should be to participate according to his best ability in this grand work of civilization.

We should thus fulfill the object of life.

To all those who believe in a future heaven and hell, we say: How can anything divide us in this earthly existence, which, according to your own confession, lies beyond its limits?

We want to do our best in this life, the only one of which we all are perfectly certain, and in this life we are fighting these intellectual battles.

We do not wish to rob you of your faith. Far be it from us to desire anything of the kind. But consider your attitude well.

If there be an hereafter, then we shall be infinitely better prepared for it when our time comes than we will be, and we shall take leave of this beautiful earth in a cheerful spirit.

And if there be a Deity, he must be a perfect being, embracing all that lives and moves, a being whom men will serve best by fully developing their intellectual capacities and striving to come nearer the divine through becoming fully human. But this is the Social-Democratic aim.

Room for the Social-Democratic aim.

Victor L. Berger.

Labor-saving machinery should help mankind and ease his labors. But under private ownership all labor saving devices only add to the torture of the people.

Prof. Frank Parsons of Boston has been roused by Pres. Eliot's comments on the labor situation into writing the following well-put report:

"President Eliot of Harvard does not see why workmen want short hours. He says he wants to work all the hours he can. Verily, so do I. But that is because I am doing the sort of work I love and I am my own boss. This is still more emphatically the case with President Eliot. His labor is a delight. It is intellectual, social, civic, ethical, at the same time that it is industrial. But let him drudge in a coal mine, or toll in a rolling mill ten or twelve hours a day, at the beck and call of a boss, exhausting body and soul for a mere subsistence, and subject to discharge at the will of an unsympathetic employer, and see if he will not join in a movement for the eight-hour day. It is a movement of the deepest significance to humanity, a movement that lies at the very heart of civilization and progress, and even from the economic standpoint it is of vital importance. It is the long hours of overwork that are to blame for many of the most terrible railroad accidents. And it is the long hours of brutalizing toil that make the man with the hoe."

In New York there is a tenement building that has come to be known as the "lung building" because of the great number of cases of consumption that have been taken to the hospitals from it. Similar plague spots exist in every large city, and even the smaller ones, even though their fell work may not be recognized. In Milwaukee, for instance, the records show that from three buildings on Clinton street thirty cases of consumption have already been taken to the county hospital, and it was only recently that the records were studied out to show what they would show. The county almshouse has furnished 36 cases, cases which had their beginning before the victims reached that end of the poor man's journey. The records also show that the "lower river wards" furnish an incredible number of cases. A good deal to relieve this state of things will come from education. Public sentiment must be educated up to the point where the community will have the courage to tear down buildings dangerous to health, and the working people must be educated against the terrible effects on health of vitiated house air and insanitary surroundings. This is to stir up a revolt in the breasts of the working class against the inhuman conditions and surroundings that budge in their luckless lives under capitalism, but the sooner they revolt the better.

What History Shows as to the Morals of the Detractors of Socialism.

We can point Christ's oft-quoted saying, "Let him who is without sin cast the first stone," at the priests who are charging that Social-Democracy stands for moral laxness. Can the priests as a class come to a consideration of this question with clean hands? He who reads history can only have one answer to this question. He who has not read history will be surprised to learn that at one time nearly every priest resorted to concubinage. At one time in some portions of Europe a concubinage tax was exacted of the clergy without exception, even of those who lived chastely outside the marriage relation.

A certain prelate boasted openly at his table that he had in his diocese 1,000 priests who kept concubines, and who paid him, each of them, a crown a year for their license," says Cornelius Agrippa. The tax was officially called by the church "mulligum."

In the Dark Ages (from the Fifth to the Fifteenth century) Europe was plunged in a moral darkness almost impossible to realize according to our moral standards of today. During these thousand years of moral darkness the Roman Catholic church ruled Europe. But even before this period many of her representatives were morally abominable. Thus as early as the Fourth century, efforts at purification were attempted through statute. In the year A. D. 379, Dr. Cornelin tells us in his "History of the Popes," that Emperor Valentinian, Valerian and Gratian enacted laws prohibiting ecclesiastics and monks from entering the houses of widows, single women living alone, or girls who had lost their parents. More-over the presence of a priest's mother or sister was forbidden in his house, so common had incest become.

This seems too horrible and repugnant to believe and yet it is supported by the testimony of Dr. Al-

IN ARGENTINE REPUBLIC TOO!

La Revue Socialiste quotes a rather remarkable passage from the inaugural address of the new President of Argentina, Manuel Quintana, as follows: "The social question, notwithstanding the predictions of a false optimism, henceforth demands the attention of the public powers. The proposed national law will undoubtedly contribute to lessen the violence of strikes and in general to prevent those frequent conflicts between employers and employees which sometimes interrupt the country's production. But the regulation of labor will not suffice in order to comply with the tendencies of contemporary civilization, we must modify the fiscal system and, in some particular, the common law. This is the only way to correct, so far as possible, the inequalities of fortune and the unjust oppressions of capital. The minimum program (immediate demands) of the Argentine Socialist party is in large part acceptable and can be adopted by the public powers, in so far as it does not affect the constitution and as it respects the supremacy of the state." La Revue Socialiste comments: "Without attaching too much importance to these favorable assurances, which may be modified by the pressure of the reactionary parties, we may say that the speech marks a new era in the life of the country. Even if these promises are only promises, this much has been achieved, that, for the first time, a regular government has admitted the validity of our minimum program."

Capitalism is a system by which the great majority of the people are rendered unsuccessful!

Scribner's Magazine for February contains an illustrated article on "The Progress of Socialism," by a writer who evidently has a brief from the rich, although the publishers also get in their venomous sting by the titles placed under some of the illustrations. Under a page wide picture of a Social-Democratic meeting in Germany, appears this malicious line: "Listening to a demagogic leader who appeals to envy and passion, and under a guise of justice and equality, proposes measures that are unjust and inequitable." Scribner's Magazine doesn't care for Socialist patronage.

Will our esteemed contemporary, The Worker, of New York, take the trouble to look over the article, "Socialism: What it is and what it seeks to accomplish," a little more critically? David Kahn, its author, may be a conscientious young man and the judges of the Evening High School who awarded him the prize may have been conscientious, but the fact remains that in some mysterious way entire sentences and even entire paragraphs from the writings of Eugene V. Debs have gotten into the prize article, and without so much as quote marks to distinguish them. Some of the sentences have previously made their bow to the world through the columns of the Social-Democratic Herald.

You think you do not take any stock in Socialism. But how do you know, unless you give it a careful investigation?

The cost of living, relative to the incomes of the working class, was never so high. Only at capitalism's door can the blame be laid.

Did you ever see a president elected by a capitalist party that didn't have to play the hypocrite—Lincoln possibly excepted!

Joseph H. Ambroz and Andrew Olson, Socialist members of the Illinois legislature, returned R. R. passes to the presidents of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Wabash and the Chicago and Alton, with the explanation that the Socialist party is a party of the working class, and as representatives of that party, they seek only to further the interests of the workers. Unlike the men selected by the old political parties they are not in the Legislature to do the work of the corporations. Therefore, they can not, and have no desire to, do the sort of work for which these tickets are intended as payment.

Comrade Frederick William Fritzsche, aged 80 years, died in Philadelphia, Feb. 4th. Comrade Fritzsche was one of the few Socialist members of the German Reichstag in the early seventies and was again elected from the Fourth district of Berlin, with an increased plurality, after the dissolution of the Reichstag by Bismarck in 1877. He fought as a volunteer in Schleswig-Holstein and was wounded in battle in 1848 and in 1849 took part in the May revolution at Dresden, and was made a prisoner at the first barricade. For more than ten years he has resided in Philadelphia, and has held the position of librarian in the Labor Lyceum.

A nondescript named Francis B. Livesey, of Sykesville, Md., has been making himself busy for the past several years in writing letters to the press of this country against the public schools. The schools ought to be in private hands, compulsory education laws ought to be abolished. Otherwise they will breed so many Socialists that the government will become paternalistic and everybody will be enslaved. The public schools are educating individuality out of the children—yes, and worse than that—they are "denying" the children the right of "development through work!" In other words, the public schools are keeping children out of the factories! Livesey is also worked up because negroes are getting public school education. It is making them "children of the state!" In a manifold letter recently sent out by this strange human being, he inveighs against Socialism in a hysterical way and ends up by eulogizing Archbishop Messmer of Wisconsin and Father Kress for their fight on Social-Democracy and through it the public school system.

ALL GOVERNMENT VS. THE WORKERS!

Eugene V. Debs Writes Powerfully of the Above Proposition.

[FROM UNIONISM AND SOCIALISM.]

THE trades-union movement of the present day has enemies within and without, and upon all sides, some attacking it openly and others insidiously, but all bent either upon destroying it or reducing it to unresisting impotency.

The more or less open enemies have inaugurated some startling innovations during the past few years. The private armies of the corporations used some years ago, such as Pinkerton mercenaries, coal and iron police, deputy marshals, etc., have been relegated to second place as out of date, or they are wholly out of commission. It has been found after repeated experiments that the courts are far more deadly to trades-unions, and that they operate noiselessly and with unerring precision.

The rapid fire injunction is a great improvement on the gatling gun. Nothing can get beyond its range and it never misses fire.

The capitalists are in entire control of the injunction artillery and all the judicial gunner has to do is to touch it off at their command.

Step by step the writ of injunction has invaded the domain of trades-unionism, limiting its jurisdiction, curtailing its powers, sapping its strength and undermining its foundations, and this has been done by the courts in the name of the institutions they were designed to safeguard, but have shamelessly betrayed at the behest of the barons of capitalism.

Injunctions have been issued restraining the trades-unions and their members from striking, from boycotting, from voting funds to strikers, from levying assessments to support their members, from walking on the public highway, from asking non-union men not to take their places, from meeting to oppose wage reductions, from expelling a spy from membership, from holding conversation with those who had taken or were about to take their jobs, from congregating in public places, from holding meetings, from doing anything and everything, directly, indirectly or any other way, to interfere with the employing class in their unalienable right to operate their plants as their own interests may dictate, and to run things generally to suit themselves.

The courts have found it in line with judicial procedure to strike every weapon from labor's economic hand and leave it defenseless at the mercy of its exploiter; and now that the courts have gone to the last extremity in this nefarious plot of subjugation, labor, at last, is waking up to the fact that it has not been using its political arm in the struggle at all; that the ballot which it can wield is strong enough not only to disarm the enemy, but to drive that enemy entirely from the field.

The courts, so notoriously in control of capital, and so shamelessly perverted to its base and sordid purposes, is, therefore, exercising a wholesome effect upon trades-unionism by compelling the members to note the class character of our capitalist government and driving them to the inevitable conclusion that the labor question is also a political question and that the working class must organize their political power that they may wrest the government from capitalist control and put it in the hands of the people.

Trades-unionists for the most part learn slowly, but they learn surely, and fresh object lessons are prepared for them every day.

They have seen a Democratic President of the United States send the federal troops into a sovereign state of the Union in violation of the constitution, and in defiance of the protest of the governor and the people, to crush a body of peaceable workmen at the behest of a combination of railroads bent on destroying their union and reducing them to vassalage.

They have seen a Republican President refuse to interpose his executive authority, when militarism, in the name of the capitalist class, seized another sovereign state by the throat and strangled its civil administration to death while it committed the most dastardly crimes upon defenseless workmen in the annals of capitalist brutality and military despotism.

They have seen a composite Republican-Democratic congress, the legislative tool of the exploiting class, pass a military bill which makes every citizen a soldier and the President a military dictator.

They have seen this same congress, session after session, making false promises to deluded labor committees; pretending to be the friends of workmen and anxious to be of service to them, while at the same time in league with the capitalist lobby and pledged to defeat every measure that would afford even the slightest promise of relief to the working class. The anti-injunction bill and the eight-hour measure, pigeonholed and rejected again and again in the face of repeated promises that they should pass, tell their own story of duplicity and treachery to labor by the highest legislative body in the land.

They have seen Republican governors and Democratic governors order out the militia repeatedly to shoot down workmen at the command of their capitalist masters.

They have seen these same governors construct military prisons and "bull pens," seize unoffending workmen without warrant of law and thrust them into these vile quarters for no other reason than to break up their unions and leave them helpless at the feet of corporate rapacity.

They have seen the supreme court of the nation turn labor out without a hearing, while the corporation lawyers, who compose this august body, and who hold their commissions in virtue of the "well done" of their capitalist retainers, solemnly decant upon the immaculate purity of our judicial institutions.

They have seen state legislatures, both Republican and Democratic, with never an exception, controlled bodily by the capitalist class and turn the committees of labor unions empty-handed from their doors.

They have seen state supreme courts declare as unconstitutional the last vestige of law upon the statute books that could by any possibility be construed as affording any shelter or relief to the labor union or its members.

They have seen these and many other things and will doubtless see many more before their eyes are opened as a class; but we are thankful for them all, painful though they be to us in having to bear witness to the suffering of our benighted brethren.

In this way only can they be made to see, to think, to act, and every wrong they suffer brings them nearer to their liberation.

The work of organizing has little, if any, permanent value unless the work of education, the right kind of education, goes hand in hand with it.

There is no cohesiveness in ignorance.

The members of a trades-union should be taught the true import, the whole object of the labor movement and understand its entire program.

They should know that the labor movement means more, infinitely more, than a paltry increase in wages and the strike necessary to secure it; that while it engages to do all that possibly can be done to better the working conditions of its members, its higher object is to overthrow the capitalist system of the private ownership of the tools of labor, abolish wage-slavery and achieve the freedom of the whole working class and, in fact, of all mankind.

It will be either Socialism or the downfall of civilization. Which will you have?

"They (the questions) also tended to show that the Socialists attending the lectures believe in the materialistic conception of history; that is, that man is a mere animal."

The above scintillation of repartorial wisdom is found in a recent issue of the Milwaukee Journal at the close of a report of a lecture by the Rev. Father Kress. It is so amusing that we cannot resist the temptation to reproduce it. Comrade Kress is the Rev. Father Kress.

Eugene V. Debs

Classics of Social-Democracy.

SOCIALISM FROM UTOPIA TO SCIENCE.

By FREDERICK ENGELS.

[Frederick Engels, who jointly with Karl Marx put the philosophy of Socialism on a scientific basis, was born in Barmen, Germany, Nov. 28, 1820, and was the son of a manufacturer. He received a scientific education and afterward entered mercantile life in Berlin and in England in establishments partly owned by his father. He joined with Marx in writing the celebrated "Communist Manifesto," and was the author of other Socialist and economic works. His "Socialism from Utopia to Science" was written in 1875.]

(PREFACE CONTINUED.)

The industrial revolution had created a class of large manufacturing capitalists, but also a class—and a far more numerous one—of manufacturing workpeople. This class gradually increased in numbers, in proportion as the industrial revolution seized upon one branch of manufacture after another, and in the same proportion it increased in power. This power it proved as early as 1824, by forcing a reluctant Parliament to repeal the acts forbidding combinations of workmen. During the Reform agitation, the working-men constituted the Radical wing of the Reform party; the Act of 1832 having excluded them from the suffrage, they formulated their demands in the People's Charter, and constituted themselves, in opposition to the great bourgeois Anti-Corn Law party, into an independent party, the Chartists, the first working-men's party of modern times.

Then came the Continental revolutions of February and March, 1848, in which the working people played such a prominent part, and, at least in Paris, put forward demands which were certainly inadmissible from the point of view of capitalist society. And then came the general reaction. First the defeat of the Chartists on the 10th of April, 1848, then the crushing of the Paris working-men's insurrection in June of the same year, then the disasters of 1849 in Italy, Hungary, South Germany, and at last the victory of Louis Bonaparte over Paris, 2nd December, 1851. For a time, at least, the bugbear of working-class pretensions was put down, but at what a cost! If the British bourgeois had been convinced before of the necessity of maintaining the common people in a religious mood, how much more must he feel that necessity after all these experiences? Regardless of the sneers of his Continental compeers, he continued to spend thousands and tens of thousands, year after year, upon the evangelization of the lower orders; not content with his own native religious machinery, he appealed to Brother Jonathan, the greatest organizer in existence of religion as a trade, and imported from America revivalism, Moody and Sankey, and the like; and, finally, he accepted the dangerous aid of the Salvation Army, which revives the propaganda of early Christianity, appeals to the poor as the elect, fights capitalism in a religious way, and thus fosters an element of early Christian class antagonism, which one day may become troublesome to the well-to-do people who now find the ready money for it.

It seems a law of historical development that the bourgeoisie can in no European country get hold of political power—at least for any length of time—in the same exclusive way in which the feudal aristocracy kept hold of it during the Middle Ages. Even in France, where feudalism was completely extinguished, the bourgeoisie, as a whole, has held full possession of the Government for very short periods only. During Louis Philippe's reign, 1830-48, a very small portion of the bourgeoisie ruled the kingdom; by far the larger part were excluded from the suffrage by the high qualification. Under the second Republic, 1848-51, the whole bourgeoisie ruled, but for three years only; their incapacity brought on the second Empire. It is only now, in the third Republic, that the bourgeoisie as a whole have kept possession of the helm for some twenty years; and they are already showing lively signs of decadence. A durable reign of the bourgeoisie has been possible only in countries like America, where feudalism was unknown, and society at the very beginning started from a bourgeois basis. And even in France and America, the successors of the bourgeoisie, the working people, are already knocking at the door.

In England, the bourgeoisie never held undivided sway. Even the victory of 1832 left the landed aristocracy in almost exclusive possession of all the leading Government offices. The meekness with which the wealthy middle-class submitted to this, remained inconceivable to me until the great Liberal manufacturer, Mr. W. A. Forster, in a public speech implored the young men of Bradford to learn French, as a means to get on in the world, and quoted from his own experience how sheepish he looked when, as a Cabinet Minister, he had to move in society where French was, at least, as necessary as English! The fact was, the English middle-class of that time were, as a rule, quite uneducated upstarts, and could not help leaving to the aristocracy those superior Governmental places where other qualifications were required than mere insular narrowness and insular conceit, seasoned by business sharpness. Even now the endless newspaper debates about middle-class education show that the English middle-class does not yet consider itself good enough for the best education, and looks to something more modest. Thus, even after the repeal of the Corn Laws, it appeared a matter of course, that the men who had carried the day, the Cobdens, Brights, Forsters, etc., should remain excluded from a share in the official government of the country, until twenty years afterwards, a new Reform Act opened to them the door of the Cabinet. The English bourgeoisie are, up to the present day, so deeply penetrated by a sense of their social inferiority that they keep up, at their own expense and that of the nation, an ornamental caste of drones to represent the nation worthily at all State functions; and they consider themselves highly honoured whenever one of themselves is found worthy of admission into this select and privileged body, manufactured, after all, by themselves.

The industrial and commercial middle-class had, therefore, not yet succeeded in driving the landed aristocracy completely from political power when another competitor, the working-class, appeared on the stage. The reaction after the Chartist movement and the Continental revolutions, as well as the unparalleled extension of English trade from 1848-1866, (ascribed vulgarly to Free Trade alone, but due far more to the colossal development of railways, ocean steamers, and means of intercourse generally), had again driven the working-class into the dependency of the Liberal party, of which they formed, as in pre-Chartist times, the Radical wing. Their claims to the franchise, however, gradually became irresistible; while the Whig leaders of the Liberals "faked," Disraeli showed his superiority by making the Tories seize the favourable moment and introduce household suffrage in the boroughs, along with a redistribution of seats. Then followed the ballot; then in 1884 the extension of household suffrage to the counties and a fresh redistribution of seats, by which electoral districts were to some extent equalized. All these measures considerably increased the electoral power of the working-class, so much so that in at least 150 to 200 constituencies that class now furnishes the majority of votes. But parliamentary government is a capital school for teaching respect for tradition; if the middle-class look with awe and veneration upon what Lord John Manners playfully called "our old nobility," the mass of the working-people then looked up with respect and deference to what used to be designated as "their betters," the middle-class. Indeed, the British workman, some fifteen years ago, was the model workman, whose respectful regard for the position of his master, and whose self-restraining modesty in claiming rights for himself, consoled our German economists of the *Katheder-Socialist* school for the incredible communistic and revolutionary tendencies of their own working-men at home.

But the English middle-class—good men of business as they are—saw farther than the German professors. They had shared their power but reluctantly with the working-class. They had learnt, during the Chartist years, what *puer robustus* and *malitiosus*, the people, is capable of. And since that time, they had been compelled to incorporate the better part of the People's Charter in the Statutes of the United Kingdom. Now, if ever, the people must be kept in order by moral means,

and the first and foremost of all moral means of action upon the masses is and remains—religion. Hence the parsons' majorities on the School Boards, hence the increasing self-taxation of the bourgeoisie for the support of all sorts of revivalism, from ritualism to the Salvation Army. And now came the triumph of British respectability over the free-thought and religious laxity of the Continental bourgeoisie. The workmen of France and Germany had become rebellious. They were thoroughly infected with socialism, and, for very good reasons, were not at all particular as to the legality of the means by which to secure their own ascendancy. The *puer robustus*, here, turned from day to day more *malitiosus*. Nothing remained to the French and German bourgeoisie as a last resource but to silently drop free-thought, as a youngster, when sea-sickness creeps upon him, quietly drops the burning cigar he brought swaggeringly on board; one by one, the scoffers turned pious in outward behaviour, spoke with respect of the Church, its dogmas and rites, and even conformed with the latter as far as could not be helped. French bourgeoisie dined *maigre* on Fridays, and German ones sat out long Protestant sermons in their pews on Sundays. They had come to grief with materialism. "Die Religion muss dem Volk erhalten werden,"—religion must be kept alive for the people—that was the only and the last means to save society from utter ruin. Unfortunately for themselves, they did not find this out until they had done their level best to break up religion for ever. And now it was the turn of the British bourgeoisie to sneer and to say: "Why, you fools, I could have told you that two hundred years ago!"

And now I am afraid neither the religious stolidity of the British, nor the *post festum* conversion of the Continental bourgeoisie will stem the rising proletarian tide. Tradition is a great retarding force, is the *vis inertiae* of history, but, being merely passive, is sure to be broken down; and thus, religion will be no lasting safeguard to capitalist society. If our juridical, philosophical, and religious ideas are the more or less remote offshoots of the economical relations prevailing in a given society, such ideas cannot, in the long run, withstand the effects of a complete change in these relations. And, unless we believe in supernatural revelation, we must admit that no religious tenets will ever suffice to prop up a tottering society.

In fact, in England too, the working-people have begun to move again. They are, no doubt, shackled by traditions of various kinds. Bourgeois traditions, such as the widespread belief that there can be but two parties, Conservatives and Liberals, and that the working-class must work out its own salvation by and through the great Liberal party. Working-men's traditions, inherited from their first tentative efforts at independent action, such as the exclusion, from ever so many old Trade Unions, of all applicants who have gone through a regular apprenticeship; which means the breeding by every such union, of its own black-legs. But for all that the English working-class is moving, as even Professor Brentano has sorrowfully had to report to his brother Katheder-Socialists. It moves, like all things in England, with a slow and measured step, with hesitation here, with more or less unfruitful, tentative attempts there; it moves now and then with an over-cautious mistrust of the name of Socialism, while it gradually absorbs the substance; and the movement spreads and seizes one layer of the workers after another. It has now shaken out of their torpor the unskilled laborers of the East End of London, and we all know what a splendid impulse these fresh forces have given it in return. And if the pace of the movement is not up to the impatience of some people, let them not forget that it is the working-class which keeps alive the finest qualities of the English character, and that, if a step in advance is once gained in England, it is, as a rule, never lost afterwards. If the sons of the old Chartists, for reasons explained above, were not quite up to the mark, the grandsons bid fair to be worthy of their forefathers.

But the triumph of the European working-class does not depend upon England alone. It can only be secured by the co-operation of, at least, England, France, and Germany. In both the latter countries the working-class movement is well ahead of England. In Germany it is even within measurable distance of success. The progress it has made during the last twenty-five years is unparalleled. It advances with ever-increasing velocity. If the German middle-class have shown themselves lamentably deficient in political capacity, discipline, courage, energy and perseverance, the German working-class have given ample proof of all these qualities. Four hundred years ago, Germany was the starting-point of the first upheaval of the European middle-class; as things are now, is it outside the limits of possibility that Germany will be the scene, too, of the first great victory of the European proletariat?

F. ENGELS.

April 20th, 1892.

THE END.

THE MODERN GAS LIGHT CO. AND THE PEOPLE

Since the beginning of the agitation to strike out the word "exclusive" in the local gas monopoly's franchise, that company has taken much more than the ordinary amount of interest in the service of its patrons.

Time was when the average consumer of gas considered it waste of time to "register a kick" against exorbitant bills or poor service.

All that is changed now. In the endeavor to overcome the sentiment in favor of public ownership of public-service utilities (at least as far as a gas plant is concerned), every effort is being made to gain the good will of the consumers of gas.

A club of employees of the company has been formed for the purpose of bringing about harmony between the different branches of the service and to study the needs of gas consumers and how to meet such needs. Meetings are held and views exchanged daily.

But, as is usually the case with public-service corporations, the local monopoly has delayed too long to give heed to the just demands of the consumers of its product.

The reforms being inaugurated at this time come in the nature of a confession of past guilt, and will only serve to expose to public gaze other more glaring offenses as yet unconfessed.

That the gas consumers of Milwaukee are being overcharged is evidenced by the fact that two prices are charged to a single consumer for the same product.

In order to make this possible, the consumer must also pay for the reading of two meters instead of one.

But the local company does not confine itself "exclusively" to the business of supplying gas.

At the time of the coal famine an excellent opportunity was afforded it to fleece the suffering public by exacting an exorbitant price for coke, and it seized the opportunity forthwith and has fattened on it ever since.

Not being satisfied with the control of a "natural monopoly" it endeavored to create an "artificial monopoly" of the sale of gas ranges, and would no doubt have met with complete success had it not been for the fact that the retail hardware dealers' association succeeded in partially frustrating its designs.

The arguments advanced in support of this scheme, however, are worthy of consideration.

It is claimed that the company is interested in supplying its customers with the better grades of stoves only. By purchasing the entire output of

one or more manufacturers, better work and lower prices are assured.

The company is also interested in having the connections properly made, satisfactory fixtures and lights provided, and so on, *ad infinitum*.

All of which arguments are in support of the contention of the Social-Democrats that monopoly is the legitimate offspring of competition.

And, under proper conditions, monopoly is a good thing—at least for those on the inside.

The Milwaukee Gas Light Company is striving to build up a machine that will keep it on the inside.

Should it succeed in making its position secure, the public may "whistle" as the public has "whistled" on several previous occasions.

But it will not succeed. It has been found guilty at the bar of public opinion, and in due time it will be dethroned and the people will take its place.

Every effort on the part of a monopoly to stem the tide of progress only serves to hasten the day when the people will discover that they are perfectly capable of conducting their own affairs; and not that alone, but they will discover that they must conduct their own affairs or suffer the consequences of their neglect.

The most dangerous feature of private monopoly is the power to corrupt and control government, by means of which power other evils are encouraged and fostered, resulting finally in the virtual disfranchisement of the individual citizen.

Herein lie the real perils that today endanger the liberties of the people, and unless the problem is met and the proper remedies applied at the present time, future generations will be obliged to settle it by means of more radical, and perhaps violent, measures.

Albert J. Welch.

"If suddenly," says Ruskin, "in the midst of the enjoyment of the palate and lightness of heart of a Christmas dinner party, the walls of the room were parted, and through their gap the nearest human beings who were famishing and in misery were born into the midst of the company feasting and fancy free—if, pale from death, horrible in destination, broken by despair, body by body they were laid upon the soft carpet, one beside the chair of every guest, would only the crumbs of the dainties be cast to them—would only a passing glance, a passing thought, be vouchsafed to them? Yet the actual facts, the real relation of each Dives and Lazarus, are not altered by the intervening of the house-wall between the table and the sick-bed—by few feet of ground (how few!) which are, indeed, all that separate the morient from the misery."

"Confessions of Capitalism." See each

WISCONSIN SOCIALIST LAW-MAKERS

What they are About and How they are Succeeding.

IN THE LEGISLATURE: Senate—Jacob Rummel, Assembly—Edmund Berner, Frederick Brockhausen, W. J. Aldrich, A. Streblow.
IN THE CITY COUNCIL, MILWAUKEE: Albert J. Welch, Frederic Heath, Edmund T. Melms, Gustave Wild, Emil Seidel, Carl Malowski, Henry W. Grants, Edward Schram, Nicolas Petersen.
IN THE COUNTY BOARD, MILWAUKEE—Frank Boness, James Sheehan, Charles Jeske, Gustav Gerdt.

MADISON, Feb. 14, 1905.—After over a month of ceaseless work on the part of the Socialists in the Legislature of Wisconsin, in a state noted for its liberal and progressive factory laws, the Reform Administration has at last agreed to change the rules of the assembly and the senate so as to abolish the employment of child labor in the capitol. I wish that the voters of the state at large could have seen the fight which has been waged against this matter by the members of the assembly. The law, court decisions, parliamentary tactics, shutting off debate and discussion; and even the party whip were used in trying to defeat the proposition. One assemblyman, who was the inaugurator of the scheme to make the little pages "divide up" their pay with other boys in order that he might be able to fulfill his pre-campaign promises to his political heels, fought with might and main upon the floor and in the committee room in his attempts to prevent the assembly from going on record as the employer of child labor. Finally, when the resolution of which I spoke in my article of last week came before the assembly last Thursday morning he it was who was so instrumental in having action upon the same postponed indefinitely.

The affair came about in this manner:

The administration was ashamed to stand convicted before the voters of the state as violators of the child labor laws. No stone was left unturned in the attempt to smother the resolution in the committee room or to defeat its purpose upon the floor of the assembly. When the report of the judiciary committee upon this matter was brought before the assembly last Thursday morning, a motion was made by said Leroy to postpone action upon the same indefinitely in as much as a resolution had been passed earlier in the day instructing the committee on rules to change the rules of the house so that they would conform with the child labor laws. This latter resolution had been introduced by an assemblyman who wished to kill the Socialist resolution; because the latter put the house on record as employing child labor in violation of the state laws. A hot discussion took place upon the motion to indefinitely postpone and Comrade Aldridge made his maiden speech upon the floor in support of our measure. To say that "he hit 'em hard" is saying the least that can be said. Mr. Carpenter of Stevens Point, who has fought side by side with our boys in the committee meetings, also made a strong speech in favor of abolishing the employment of child labor in the capitol.

The resolution was killed, however, by a vote of 56 to 24, but the purpose of the Socialists' fight has at last been accomplished, for the committee on rules has agreed to such changes as are needed to have the rules of the legislature conform with the state laws. Hereafter the little fellows will not be forced to "divide up" their pay, and the old cry that the Socialists want "to divide up" is again knocked in the head.

Several other cases of "dividing up" have come to my notice within the last two weeks. The most important of these, perhaps, is that of Mr. Caspar Smith, the postmaster of the legislature. He was given his job with the understanding that he was to receive \$5 a day. When he drew his first pay he found that he was getting but \$4 a day! Some days later he was approached by an administration heeler and informed that he would have to give up another dollar of his daily wage to another fellow. When he learned of this he immediately threw up his job and shook the dust of the reformed capitol from his heels.

Resolutions on Death of Dr. Fay.

Workingmen's Educational Club, Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 12.

Whereas, in the natural course of human events, our comrade, co-worker and valued adviser, Dr. Henry Brigham Fay, has passed away to the great beyond, therefore be it

Resolved, that in the early death of Dr. Fay the Workingmen's Educational Club has lost one of its most valued members and that the cause of Socialism has lost one of its most active and indefatigable workers.

Resolved, that this club extends its most sincere condolences to Mrs. Fay in her irreparable loss.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. Fay, that a copy be forwarded to each Socialist paper for publication, and that they be inscribed upon the minutes of this meeting. By Order of Committee,

L. A. Hunt, Secretary.

The Herald ten weeks, ten cents.

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The Beer that Made Milwaukee Famous.

The main difference between good beer and bad beer is in the after-effect. You notice that pure beer, Schlitz beer, does not make you bilious. Pure beer is good for you; bad beer is unhealthy. You may be absolutely certain of its healthfulness when you drink Schlitz Beer.



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Regular \$2.00 Brussels Carpet at—	75c
Regular \$1.50 Carpets at—	75c
Regular \$2.00 Matted Rugs, now at—	\$1.00
Seamless Wilton Velvet Rugs, now at—	\$2.00
Tapestry Brussels Rugs, now at—	\$1.50 and \$1.00
Armstrong Rugs, now at—	\$2.00
Royal Wilton Rugs, \$2.12, from—	\$5.00 to \$29.00

See show more modern patterns of Rugs than any first-class house.

CLOSING OUT SALE!

We have a number of short ends of Carpets and Matting, room size, which will be closed out at greatly reduced prices. This includes Ingrain Carpets, Matting, etc. We also have a few Odd Portieres, Lace Curtains, 1 pair, 1 pair and a pair, at greatly reduced prices.

Closing out of Cane Chairs, former price \$1.00, now—75c
Leather seated Chairs, former price \$2.75, now—\$2.00
Cane Seated Chairs, former price \$1.75, now—\$1.35
Large Arm Rockers, former price \$2.75, now—\$2.00

Space don't allow us to enumerate all our bargains. A visit will be appreciated.

We show 75 to 100 Couches, all of our own manufacture, guarantee best workmanship.

Now is the time to get your upholstery, repairing, and re-furnishing done, estimates cheerfully furnished.

Also a REDUCTION OF COUCHES.

Velour Couches, 30 inches wide—	\$6.75
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508 & 510 National Avenue, Corner Fourth Avenue, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

A LANCE FOR FRA ELBERTUS.

Some Foggy Wisdom of the Sage of Roycroft.

Elbert Hubbard, for the passing moment, is perhaps the most conspicuous example of the common type of reformer who expects great things to come about "when human nature changes."

Mr. Hubbard is now a Socialist—just what kind of a Socialist we are not quite certain—since he performed the remarkable feat, last month, of scoring the political followers of Marx in the Philistine and applying for membership in the party at East Aurora.

And, while at the time of writing the magazine article, Mr. Hubbard was fully in accord with the principles of "Fabian" Socialism, he balked at Marxian Socialism, for the peculiar reason that Marxian Socialism stands for the making of an active campaign for justice, while the other kind believes in waiting until justice comes of its own accord.

"Fabian Socialism," said the Fra, "recognizes that society can change only as the natures of individuals change."

And:

"I doubt me much that the time will ever come when two pigs, meeting at the trough, will hesitate before jumping into the swill, and the bigger one say to the other, 'After you, my dear Alphonse.'"

The figures used in Mr. Hubbard's illustration appear to be more or less apt, since some blunt Socialists declare that capitalism makes hogs out of men, while claiming that Socialism would make men out of hogs.

The merits of the Socialists' claim in this respect, however, are entirely apart from the question of whether it is necessary to change human nature every time civilization makes a step in advance.

It is a common error to accuse Socialists of seeking to bring about a revolutionary change of human nature, but as a matter of fact, they are trying to bring about nothing of the kind.

Socialists deny the old Biblical doctrine that the "heart of man is unspokeably vile and full of wickedness," and substitute the contention that men are vile or wicked only to the extent that the conditions created by society cause them to be vile or wicked.

They say that so long as the laws of the land make it possible for a

son why the Fra should defer for a time his "Little Journey to the Home of Karl Marx."

For the great mans' disembodied spirit might have things to say just now.

A. L. B.

Under Socialism

there will be no time for idleness, but plenty of leisure, and plenty of entertainment for that leisure.

UNDER SOCIALISM

armies will be raised, equipped, and drilled to produce wealth, instead of destroying wealth and men.

UNDER SOCIALISM

the people will have enough physical work to keep in good health, and enough pleasure to make life a delight.

UNDER SOCIALISM

navies will be constructed to carry people and exchange products, instead of destroying people and destroying products.

UNDER SOCIALISM

every person will be full of patriotism, for that means a love of a country's institutions, and they will be worthy of love.

UNDER SOCIALISM

everybody will love the flag, without any question, for it will be a national flag in the truest sense.

UNDER SOCIALISM

a man who works at any vocation will be just as high socially, being fitted for society, as any other worker in any other vocation. All will be useful workers.

UNDER SOCIALISM

machinery and organization will take from the housewife nine-tenths of her labor. She will cease to be a drudge, and the servant girl question will be a thing of the past.

UNDER SOCIALISM

there will be no cornering and speculating on the necessities or pleasures of the people. The things produced will belong to the whole people until they are purchased by the individuals for consumption. The price will be the same to all—the time cost of the average production.

UNDER SOCIALISM

every one will have to do his or her share of the world's work, if they would enjoy the benefit of it. There will be none overworked or underworked. There will be neither slaves nor slave-drivers.—Labor Leader.

If you are a consistent union man you will demand the union label and shop card when buying goods and having work done, and you will induce the other members of your family to do likewise, and incidentally, we might remark, if you persist in being consistent, you will vote a union ticket the next chance you get. Are you a consistent union man? It's up to you.

The Vanguard is a wonderful grey-matter agitator. One year, 50 cents.

Send for a copy of our complete Socialist book catalogue.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS:

Governmental Intervention.

Daily News, Milwaukee: "In the January number of The Reader, David Graham Phillips discusses 'Shifting Party Lines' and reaches the conclusion that 'there was a mistake in the identification of the corpse under inquiry. It is not the Democratic party, but the Democratic machine, but the political machine, which bears the labels of both parties. And we further see that the corpse is not a corpse at all, but a still living thing, grievously battered, like to die, but not immediately, not until it has done much formidable staggering about and indulged in many a terrific convulsion. But die it must, and pass utterly away, as did the aristocracy of Jefferson's time, the bureaucracy of Jackson's time, the slaveocracy of Lincoln's time.'"

Mr. Phillips holds that the American people are Socialists, and party lines in the future will be drawn between conservative Socialists and radical Socialists. "The inevitable logic of the situation," he says, "is a radical Socialist Democratic party to join issue with the conservative Socialist Republican party. In principle, he contends, both parties do not differ on a single issue, it is in the application of the principle of Socialism that they join issue. 'The conservative Socialists say that the way to make the people prosperous is by protecting manufacturers so that they can afford to pay high wages, and by protecting small manufacturers against undue aggressiveness of large manufacturers by anti-trust, freight laws, etc. That it advocates the distribution of prosperity chiefly for vast public works must be excepted—by private hands under government supervision and control, just as it advocates the distribution of paper as money by private hands under government supervision instead of direct issue by the government. The radical Socialists say: 'Why not the direct distribution of prosperity? Let the government own and control all the great public utilities and all the departments of production that concern necessities of life. Let the government gradually, but speedily, become the chief direct producer not only of employment for capital, but of employment for labor. Instead of bottling the sunshine of prosperity and giving it to plutocrats to distribute, let the government turn the sun full and direct upon the people!'

Whatever theorists may hold, the great body of the people do not want a government that will 'keep hands off.' To that extent they are Socialists. Democrats and Republicans alike believe that through the agency of government prosperity may be created, either by giving encouragement to industry or by supervising the distribution of created wealth. There is, then, no immediate possibility of an issue between either the conservative Socialists or the radical Socialists and a party proclaiming the doctrine of 'let alone.' Mr. Phillips believes that the Democratic party will contend for public ownership of all public utilities and natural monopolies. It is much easier to force the coming of issues than to forestall the attitude political parties will take toward them. It seems inevitable, however, that the politics of the future will lie between two Socialist parties, or, to be more accurate, between Socialism and Paternalism.

Influence of the Socialist Movement.

The Comrade: People who are constantly reiterating the claim that Socialism is impracticable, are singularly blind to the fact that the Socialist movement is winning unmistakable victories every day. There is not a country in the world in which the entire

must end. The Massachusetts workers, for all their superior intelligence, their organization and their tenacity, will be conquered by the economic rivalry of a section where the same work can be done more cheaply. Every human sympathy goes out to the men and women who have suffered and starved with the courage of their convictions, but the laws of supply and demand are against them.

Aside from the fact that locating cotton mills in the south does away with one expense, that of the transportation of raw material, a still more cogent reason exists for the lower cost of manufacture. The scale of living is lower, and there is an almost total absence of laws preventing or even regulating child labor. In states where such legislation exists the first precaution is to forbid night work altogether; the second to establish an age limit, ten, twelve or fourteen, under which no child shall be employed; the third to limit the number of hours in the child's working day. In the south legal safeguards are conspicuous by their absence, and without such safeguards, old, are employed at all ages, at all hours and for any length of time. In many cases whole families of these little creatures, belonging to the poor whites and born without must staminate or power of resistance, have been gathered before the camera, their unchildlike faces and poor little stunted forms a far sadder sight than any that negro slavery, with its well-fed darkeys and peckaninnies, could show. Efforts have been made, for the most part without avail, to check this evil, but the material prosperity of a whole section is bound up in it, and legislation is not to be had. Yet a shocking result of this callousness on the part of southern legislators and mill-owners is their reaction on the manufacturing states of the north with which their mills come in direct competition.

No states are better protected by law than Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, yet investigation discloses that not only are their child labor laws enforced, but the local police, when appealed to, evince great indifference, but true it is that the whole body politic must suffer for every violation of the laws of health and morality. Competition is a cut-throat affair, under its pressure it is not surprising that the moribund industries of Fall River and Lowell sought to keep themselves alive by the employment of children under the legal age in almost every mill. These little ones are dragged from their beds at 5:30 in the morning, while happier children are still asleep, to go trooping through wet and cold and exhausting day's labor, and this because the same abuse existed in some southern mills. Such slave-driving is a ranker evil than anything antebellum days can show. Yet the state which cradled the ab-

MINNESOTA.—The state executive committee, for the welfare of the organization, as they thought, and still believe, lately expelled Local Fairbanks from the party, subject to a referendum vote should that local or three others ask for it, within a reasonable time. The limit has long since passed and Local Fairbanks alone has called for a referendum. Local Grand Rapids voted five against three to ask for vote, this was reconsidered and reversed at a subsequent meeting. Owing to the extreme bitterness of E. B. Ford, as secretary in the referendum, and his untiring efforts to create discord, dissension and division in the party membership, Local Ada requests the state secretary to call for an investigation in some fair and impartial manner, with a view that the party membership be no longer a prey to suspicion, doubt and confusion.

In view of the fact that a referendum is merely an expression of OPINION without the opportunity to discover FACTS, I will call upon every local at once elect the state committee to which it is entitled (see Constitution, Sec. 3, Art. 3), and report your choice to these headquarters, when I will call upon them to make a rigid and complete investigation, using for this purpose only that portion of the state committee residing outside of Minneapolis and St. Paul.

I will suggest the committee selecting an investigation committee of 3 or 5 to visit Minneapolis and Fairbanks with instructions to spare no pains to enable them to render a just and impartial decision; sitting every charge made by E. B. Ford and every act and move of the state executive committee that may be called in question, with free access to all books, records and papers in possession of either party. Comrades, it is high time this is settled forever. If Ford is striving to, set down and disrupt, let it be known and the referendum buried beneath the indignation of the outraged comrades, or its support thrown entirely upon capitalism. If the committee is guilty of a title of that which they have been accused by Ford let it be relegated to "innocuous desuetude" and buried beneath the contempt of every honest Socialist on earth. Elect and send in the name of your committee at once. Let us know where we are at.

J. E. Nash, state secy.

AT LAST WE HAVE THE YANKEE "MERRIE ENGLAND,"

IT'S TITLE IS

"Socialism Made Plain,"

By ALLAN L. BENSON.

Author of "CONFESSIONS OF CAPITALISM."

Mr. Benson was formerly editorial writer on the New York Journal, being a master of plain direct and thought-compelling English. "Socialism Made Plain" fairly sparkles with these qualities, and is of all books, the one to put in the hands of the man you are trying to convert. After leaving Harvard's Journal, Comrade Benson determined to become a master of the Socialist philosophy and the present book is the result of a vast amount of study rendered into every day English for the every day man to read and understand. It is as graceful in diction as it is clear and direct. The book has a great mission before it.

128 pages. It is a big book and other publishers would charge 25 cents and not be overcharging at that. But to give it a large circulation and to enable everyone, no matter how limited his means, a chance to purchase a copy, we have set the price at 10 cents.

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Gleanings from Busy Socialistic Fields!

NOTE: In some states the organization is known as the Socialist Party, in others as the Social-Democratic Party. Where the term "local" is used it does not refer to trade union locals, but to the local body

NOTES FROM YANKEE LAND.

A new Socialist paper called the Arizona Socialist has made its appearance at Phoenix, that state.

Jack London is now referred to as the "American Gorki," as a result of his fearless handling of the social question before the students of the University of California.

William Bishop, the English Socialist who was detained by the immigration politicians of New York for no other reason than his political views, has finally been admitted. Liberal minded people of New York as well as the Socialists denounced the action of the little czars and an order came from Washington commanding the latter to release Bishop.

In a line just received from Comrade Debs from Dallas, Texas, where he gave a lecture, he says: "Here's a paradox that's hard to beat: 'The Sunny South' is a sea of elect. The comrades here are of the best and busiest in the movement." Comrade Debs arose from his recent illness to venture upon a lecture trip at the South in the hope of meeting salubrious weather and getting braced up.

The Southwark Federation of Ward Clubs and the Second Ward Branch of Local Philadelphia will hold a big meeting at Blaney's Arch Street Theater, Philadelphia, Sunday, Feb. 19. The subject will be "The Class Struggle in Russia and the United States," and the speaker will be Ben Hanford of New York and Abe Cahan, the author of "The Red and the White Terror of Russia." Don't miss it, you who live in travelling distance.

The rebalot by the national committee on the make up of the national executive committee resulted in the selection of Comrade Slobodin of New York. A good selection, even if he will run up big travel bills for the party to pay because of his great distance from the national office. Another ballot will have to be taken, this time to elect the two remaining members. The candidates are Randolph J. Ohio, Flosten of Colorado, George of New Jersey, Kerrigan of Texas, A. M. and May Wood Simons of Illinois, Clayton of Pennsylvania, Reynolds of Indiana, Studman of Illinois, Gomer of Kentucky, and Under-

ACROSS THE HERRING FORD.

It is reported that Comrade Katayama, Tokyo, Japan, has been arrested.

It is stated that 3,000 men are at present out of work at Edmondton, England, out of a population of 12,000 adult males. The destitution prevailing is said to be of the most terrible description.

The Glasgow Town Council has carried a resolution to purchase an estate, not far distant from the city, the whole or some part of which could be made available in times of want and distress to give employment to those unemployed deserving the same. The resolution was carried by 33 votes to 14.—Labour Leader.

From Heimin. Shimibun, Tokyo, Japan: A sentence on the accusation against our No. 52 was delivered on the 11th inst. in Tokyo Appeal Court. Comrade Nishikawa was ordered to seven months' imprisonment, with a fine of 50 yen, and Comrade Kotoku five months imprisonment with the same amount of fine. The Heimin Shimibun was prohibited to publish, while the machine used for printing the paper by the Kokkoha Printing Office was confiscated. We appealed again to the highest court.

The Lord Mayor of Manchester has announced that he cannot attend further meetings in connection with the unemployed, owing to the pressure of duties and the fact that the Unemployed Committee has now been formed. This Committee has resolved to draft a bill on unemployment for Parliament. It has further decided to take a census of the unemployed, and also to make inquiry into the working of labor bureaus on the Continent. Mr. Fels has handed over an estate of 1,300 acres, at a nominal rent, to the Central Committee for the Unemployed. The estate is in Suffolk, and is known as the "Old Colonial College." The buildings on the farm were capable of accommodating 750 men, and were ready for occupancy. It is hoped that men will be got to work here very shortly.

NATL. H.Q. QUARTERS.

Comrade Dawson, Yukon Territory, Canada, reports the perfecting of a Socialist organization at that point with 43 members.

The charter of Englewood, Colo., has been revoked by the state committee. The local has appealed to the membership against the action.

Meetings and resolutions are reported from all points of the compass protesting against the brutalities of the Russian ruling class.

The Michigan state convention will be held at Grand Rapids, Feb. 15th.

DORCHESTER, MASS.

The Board of Directors of the Soc. Ed. Assn. met Monday evening, Feb. 6, at 330 Shawmut ave., Boston, Mass., to declare the winners of the Plurin in the contest held by the Assn. at the last national election. The figures of our national election were taken as follows: The five nearest guesses are as follows:

Jas. Mc Tague, Charlestown, Mass.	405,300
J. P. Ratigan, Ware, Mass.	403,300
F. W. Wolfer, Somerville, Mass.	403,335
J. R. Wolfson, Malden, Mass.	403,300
C. W. Knowlton, Franklin, Mass.	408,708
F. W. Wolfer of a Gilson Terrace, Somerville, Mass.	is therefore the winner of the Plurin.

G. G. Hall, Clerk.

COLORADO.

The Denver County Committee has moved its headquarters from 1713 Champa st. to 1733 Lawrence st. The County Committee has offered space for the state office in the new location the same as in the old place.

All comrades desiring to correspond with the state secretary will take notice of the change of address and send all mail in future to 1733 Lawrence st., Denver, Colo.

Local Aspen, Grand Junction, Colorado Springs, Montrose, Trinidad and Denver have endorsed the action of the Governor local and the action of the local quarters.

Walter Thomas Mills, A. M.

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Social-Democratic Herald

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What International Socialism Demands:

1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combinations, and of all public utilities.

2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.

3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.

4. State and National Insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age.

5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.

6. Education of ALL children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.

7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

If you believe in the above vote with the Social-Democrats.

All communications intended for the national party and headquarters should be addressed, hereafter, to J. MAHLON BARNES, NATIONAL SECRETARY, 265 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

An educator in Superior, Wisconsin, whose name was being suggested for the position of state superintendent of public instruction, has declined, claiming, that after a careful canvass of the situation, "he had become convinced that the contest will be practically one between the big book companies, and that he does not care to be identified with such a fight and to be ground between the upper and nether millstone." Here we have a bright light thrown on the auspices under which education in this country is being carried on! The book trust companies have a network of organization all over this country, while the independent book companies appear to be as ready for crooked work as the trust companies. It is not forgotten that the independent companies furnished the present superintendent of public instruction in Wisconsin with campaign money and that he took it and coolly asked, Tweed-like, "Well, what of it?" These warring book companies have some of the leading educators in the country under pay. They constantly bribe school teachers and school government. And there is no escaping this miserable situation, this pollution of the very font of knowledge, save by the means pointed out by our Social-Democratic platform: Let the people, through the government, print their own school books.

A priest is going about the country lecturing on the community of the Zoroastrians in Ohio, as an example of Socialism put in practice. Of course with informed people this claim of his is seen at once to be far-fetched and absurd, but he knows that there are many people still in the world who are not informed, and it is upon this ignorance that he seeks to work. Zoroastrianism was settled many years ago by a religious sect. It was communistic and in its earlier days shared the ancient church idea of the propriety and impurity of marriage. Latterly, however, it permitted its members to marry and to bless the colony with offspring. The colony was very rich, its property was worth over a million dollars at one time, and its people were happy and virtuous and old-fashioned. Gradually the younger members became vulnerable to the vulgar seductions of the outside world, and then the death of the spiritual head of the community occurred, and the community in time decided to give up its communistic form of organization and to go back to individual ownership in the wealth of the organization. Thus, the clerical gentleman above referred to says that Zoroastrianism and "made a failure of it." Now we know, of course, that communism is not Socialism, and that Socialism cannot be tried on a small scale, having to do with large production, but it may be well to coach our readers in case they meet this priestly bearer of false witness to ask him how the Zoroastrian "failure" is an argument against Socialism, when the Amana community of Iowa, also a religious, communistic colony, that is practically parallel in organization to the Zoroastrian of old, is prosperous in every way and is constantly growing! The Amana communists have occupied their domain in the most fertile part of the state of Iowa for the past half-century, during which time the settlement of Amana has become surrounded with six offshoots, each a prosperous village or community, and all within a radius of six miles. A recent article about the Amanites says: "All in all the Amana Inspirationalists are a peaceful, happy and virtuous people. That they are at the same time a prosperous community is evidenced by the county auditor's books wherein their real and personal property is listed at about \$1,644,690." We say again, that a colony is not an example of Socialism—but if the argument is used, why not pick out a colony that has been a success?

Are we getting into bad ways, or where are we at, anyhow! Here's Comrade John C. Chase acting as state organizer of New York and national committeeman of Massachusetts. Moreover, while serving as national committeeman from Massachusetts and voting for Massachusetts in the referendum on the selection of a national secretary and a national executive committee, he receives, and accepts a nomination for national committeeman from New York. What sort of a Pooch-Bah affair is this? Is this the way to retain the confidence of the people? Which leg does Chase stand on, his New York leg or his Massachusetts leg—or both? The national constitution says that the members of the national committee "shall be elected by referendum vote of and from the membership of the states and territories which they respectively represent." This clearly means that a national committeeman must be a representative of the state that he serves. This Chase matter shows a tendency that we hope will never get an actual start in our movement. Duplicitous should have no place within our party, and if the Chase matter is not duplicitous, it is at least bad faith toward the party membership. Under the circumstances Chase's election from New York would be clearly invalid.

"Those men," says the Social-Democratic Herald, "who are trying to start a new labor organization in opposition to the A. F. of L. are really trying to make a new Social-Democratic party out of a left-wing opposition organization that he will close out at a bargain, as he no longer knows what to do with it." This, we presume, is a conclusively Marxian argument against industrial unionism. Shorn of its heavy British wit, it means that, because the S. T. & L. A. failed to make universal headway against the capitalist-owned A. F. of L., the working class must wait for economic unity on class lines until the pure and simple trades union Congress shall have won their strike at the ballot box with the majority.

TO THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS.—THE DAY HAS COME!

Ye disinherited, that mourn
In misery, abject, forlorn,
Your only crime that you were born
In poverty,
God speed the day when ye shall spurn
The ancient lie—
That some should loiter in life's ease,
Lulled in the lap of luxury,
While those that toil must starve and freeze,
And be pacified
With what their lords masters please
To cast aside.
Alas, that there should be such dearth
Of reverence for humble worth,
While bastards, gold-got pride of birth,
Hold high their head,
And scorn the tillers of the earth,
That make her bread!
Alas, that honest men should need!
Alas, that helpless women plead!
Alas, that tender children bleed
In our own time!

Shame! shame on those whose social
creed
Condones the crime!
God speed the day when right shall
reign,
When slaves shall cease to kneel in vain,
But rise and snap the tyrant's chain,
And take their place,
Full owners of their own again—
An unbound rare.
The day will come (God grant it soon!),
When each shall have his birth-right
hoon.
To make and take what is his own—
His rightful share,
And none shall reap that hath not sown,
And till with care.
The day has come. Up, brothers, and!
The long, dark hours of night are gone,
In the trembling east the 'dood-head
dawn
Paints red the skies.

Arise, and strike the tyrant down!
Arise! arise!
The day has come—the destined day
For which your exiled comrades pray,
Who in Siberian dungeons lay—
Cold, dark and wet.
The day has come when blood shall pay
The tyrant's debt.
The aching ages bid you rise,
Your comrades under other skies
Have fixed on you their eager eyes.
Up, men, and do!
The future ages' destinies
Depend on you!
The world-old lethargy has fled,
And liberty long centuries dead
For which your sires' and grandfathers
bled.
Must live again.
Though Russia's rivers all run red
To the crimsoned main.
Walter V. Holloway, Berkeley, California.

STUDENT'S CORNER

Ashplant Answers Sanial.

Soc.-Dem. Herald: I have noted with much interest the answer by Lucian Sanial (in your issue of Feb. 4th) to my question in Marx, arising from a study of the famous illustration showing the genesis of capital as solved by the process of yarn manufacture and the sale of the product.

The question "Who paid the 3/-?" = the surplus realized above gross cost of the yarn, as formulated in the communication preceding Comrade Sanial's answer, was addressed by the writer some months ago to a number of leading representatives of the Socialist analysis of the mercantile transaction in Germany, France, Belgium, England and the United States of A., and in response to that question several very interesting replies have come to hand including answers from Karl Kautsky (Germany), Emile Vandervelde (Belgium), Isidore Ladoff, M. W. Wilkins, and others of the U. S. A.

The substance of all these replies and the position taken by our much esteemed comrade, Lucian Sanial, in regard to the surplus 3/- realized above gross cost as a result of selling the yarn product in Marx's illustration is practically the same, and the answer given in "the Student's Corner" of your issue of Feb. 4th fairly represents the answer to my question given by the leaders of the International Socialist organizations of Europe and the United States.

That answer I am obliged to designate as *faulty and unsatisfactory*, and I will endeavor to support my reason for so considering this reply by Lucian Sanial.

First, I note the distinct failure of Lucian Sanial (in common with other comrades mentioned above) to clearly distinguish the real difference between the extra body of yarn produced in the latter part of the labor day, and the net profit of 3/- withdrawn from circulation in addition to the total number of shillings thrown into circulation in the process of yarn production, which is realized as a result of selling the extra body of yarn.

There is no dispute in regard to the claim that labor alone produced the yarn, although it is not always noted as carefully as it should be that labor here as used by Marx does not mean simply unfortunates low paid wage labor, but the sum of necessary social energy of all grades required to complete a product; the point at issue is:

Does labor pay the 3/- net profit? which is realized by a sale of the yarn for a sum of shillings (or dollars) in excess of the gross sum of shillings (or dollars) thrown into circulation in the process of manufacture and marketing of the yarn, or any other product?

The point at issue is that the original owner of 27/- (or dollars) in gold, gathers out of circulation 27/-+3/- in gold more than he originally owned, and I contend that Lucian Sanial does not sufficiently distinguish the vital point of difference between the extra body of yarn and this +3/- in gold which the worker did not possess and yet is realized by the capitalist.

In section 4 of his answer, Lucian Sanial says, "Suppose that the spinner's wage is reduced from 3/- to 2/- and the product still sold at 30/- as before, will the correspondent still conceive that the additional 1/- has been taken from the purchaser and nothing from the spinner?"

That is exactly my difficulty. Yes! I do contend that whatever be the number of shillings drawn from circulation in excess of the number of shillings thrown into circulation as gross cost of the yarn, there is no satisfactory evidence to me in the Marxian analysis (or in Lucian Sanial's reply to my question) that those extra shillings which function as net profit are withdrawn from the pockets of the worker, or from the social group collectively engaged in yarn production.

My question has nothing to do with the value added by labor to the raw material. It is admitted that social energy (labor) created the whole value of the product, but that admission does not give any answer at all to my question, viz.:

From whose pockets is withdrawn 3/- or \$3.00 more than I paid the whole social group for the factors in this product, yarn?

No amount of argument on the distinction between cost and value hides the fact that if I start into a manufacturing business with \$27.00 in gold, and pay out that \$27.00 in

\$20.00; (2) machinery \$4.00; (3) labor \$3.00 = total \$27.00 capital invested), and then sell the product for a recovery of this \$27.00 plus \$3.00 in gold, which increases my capital from \$27 in gold to \$30 in gold, then I must withdraw this \$3 in gold from some source other than the pocket of the social group whose labor evolved the product by the sale of which I secured the additional \$3.00 in gold.

Regarding the gold question it really does not matter to the problem if the gold question is considered or not. It is simply a question of arithmetical factors in any form; potatoes can function as well as gold, and if I pay out 27 potatoes for the sum of the collective factors in 20 lbs. of yarn I want Lucian Sanial to tell me if the social group to whom I pay 27 potatoes can hand me back 30 potatoes for the finished yarn simply because I choose to say that the value of the yarn is not now 27 potatoes, for which sum I can reproduce it, but that its value is now 30 potatoes or 3 potatoes more than it will cost to reproduce. If the value of any commodity is its cost of reproduction, why should the value of this yarn in Marx's illustration depart from that law and go arbitrarily to 30? And if 30 is realized, from whose pocket is withdrawn the \$3.00, or 3/-, or 3 potatoes, in excess of the 3 paid to labor?

I respectfully submit that my question is still unanswered, and as I consider this point is vital to a correct presentation of the industrial process as advanced by Socialists, I will await with much interest a further reply to my inquiry:

Who paid the 3/-? or in other words Where does net profit come from?

Yours sincerely,
Henry B. Ashplant.

London, Ont., Can., Feb. 9, 05.

N. B. I contend that the argument for collectivism must rest on an absolutely unassailable basis. The Marxian analysis is at the present time not on that basis to the writer; I am however open to conviction. According to Lucian Sanial's reply it takes 5 days social labor to produce 30/- in gold; also 5 days social labor to produce 20 lbs. of yarn. It is sound reason to suppose that the gold producers would not learn that they could secure the 20 lbs. of yarn for only 27/- in gold instead of paying over the 30/- in gold to the capitalist? They would quickly perceive that they could secure by the labor necessary to produce 27/- in gold the same quantity of yarn as when they extended their labors to 30/- in gold. Is not the cost of reproduction the law of value? It seems to me that the Marxian illustration is weak.

STATE ORGANIZER'S DATES
—Comrade Thompson speaks this week, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at Racine. Thursday before the Moulders' Union in Beloit. Feb. 24th, Neenah; 25th, Kaukauna (subject to change); 26th, Green Bay; 27th, Marinette; 28th, Algoma; March 1st, Kewaunee; March 2nd, Manitowish; March 3rd, Two Rivers; March 4th, Sheboygan Falls. (The last five have not been heard from as yet and are therefore tentative.) March 5th has been accepted by the Port Washington local.

STATE PRIMARY LAW
Many inquiries have been received at headquarters from the comrades relative to the explanation of the new state primary election law. This is a matter of so much importance that we are going to prepare a letter of instruction on it, in which all questions will be answered, and this letter will be sent through our bureau of information and in this way every comrade who has inquired about it will receive the information he seeks in due time, so just be patient until we get our machinery in motion, which will be very shortly.

THE ORGANIZATION ARMY
—Last week we reported Mrs. F. W. Weaver sending in her first contribution to the organization fund and her application to be enrolled as a member of the army. The very next mail brought us a letter from Frank Gauthier of Ashland, also asking to be enrolled as a member of the W. O. A. The punch cards for this work are being printed and will be sent out in due time.

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—The first letter of this bureau will be out this week.

For a short time only, every purchaser of five Social-Democratic Herald subscription cards, at \$2.00 each with order, will be given in addition one copy each of the following named pamphlets:

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who come to us with an organization of twenty-five members. This is a splendid addition to our membership, and the work is only just begun among these comrades. Comrade Alex Halonen is pushing the work among these comrades and will shortly organize a good local among them in Racine and another in Kenosha. Further arrangements are being made for a trip through the state by a Finnish organizer that will result in the organization of a number of important points. The Finnish people in Wisconsin have already a sort of Socialist organization and so it will be easy to get many locals and hundreds of recruits from this source.

RICHMOND CENTER—Friends here have been conducting a steady course in Socialism, and have now sent in a request to have a speaker. We will go there at the earliest possible date.

EVANSVILLE—Comrade Herbert Suchington writes that he will help us organize there.

MONROE—Otto Kundert writes that he will be ready to help us organize the comrades there at any time.

WIOTA—John A. Flanagan writes, "Will certainly do all in my power to help you get an organization here."

A WEEK WITH THE STATE ORGANIZER—Wednesday, February 8th, addressed the Russian Revolutionary Socialist meeting with Madam Breshkovsky at Milwaukee. Thursday organized a local at Fond du Lac. Friday lectured at Oshkosh. Saturday answering the attacks of Catholic priest, Father Kress, on Socialism. Sunday preparing material for the bureau of information for the comrades of the state, also getting the punch cards ready. Monday lecture at Racine. Helped the comrades to start the spring campaign that will elect several men. Tuesday at Racine, lecture on municipal Socialism. Wednesday arranging a lecture tour through the northeastern section of the state.

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The Recall of Public Officials.
Milwaukee Journal: The Socialist members of the Wisconsin legislature are preparing a bill which should receive serious consideration at the hands of the law-makers. This provides for the imperative dictum or recall system which is in use in Los Angeles under that city's charter. This charter provides that upon the request of a certain number of voters any officer, holding an elective position, must hand in his resignation. The officer may be a candidate again at the new election which follows. If he receives the necessary vote, he resumes his office; if not, his opponent takes his place.

It might not be wise to make such a law apply to all officers who are elected by the people; but it does appear that municipalities could, by such a law, secure men to serve them who are much more capable than the present run of city officers, and much more representative of the real wishes of the people. Any plan which tends to raise the standard of efficiency among city officers should not be rejected without good reason.

The government of cities is the great governmental failure in America. The recall system is working successfully in Los Angeles and promises relief to other cities whose officers are misrepresenting the people. The application of this law to the common councils of the cities in Wisconsin would undoubtedly be a restraining influence which would greatly improve the character of the work done by these city legislatures.

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From the Book Cable.
KATHERINE BRESHKOVSKY, by Ernest Poole. Paper, 30 pp., price 10 cents. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co.

This book was issued before the recent uprising in Russia, yet from the lips of white haired Katherine Breshkovsky falls the prediction of it all, and as the end is not yet her prediction may not be too sweeping. Throughout the book she tells the story of her life and the experience of her twenty-three years of exile in Siberia. The status of the revolutionary movement in the domain of the Czar and of the horrible conditions that are giving it force.

THE PRINCIPLES OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM, by the Rev. Charles H. Vail. Cloth, 238 pp., price \$1. Paper covers 85 cents. New York: Co-operative Pub. Co., 11 Cooper Square.

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NOTICE. Superior, Wis.—Subscriptions for the Herald will be taken by J. T. Kennedy, 1013 Winter street.

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1929 VLIET STREET, Corner 29th.

SOME DROLL STORIES OF
GRAFT IN MILWAUKEE!III. How some Graft Money was Paid by Check
and Thieves Set to Watch Thieves.

When ex-Supervisor Joseph Schunck assured the District Attorney that he had only made one miss-step in the slime of the graft pool, he may have been believed, or he may not. At all events some droll stories are told of his activities round the court house corridors. It is within the writer's own memory that a disgruntled north of town supervisor created no little uneasiness at the court house one day by loudly charging that Joe Schunck hadn't let him in on a cut-up and that he would get even with Schunck. The graft fraternity could hardly repress their indignation. It was plain that a man who would "holter" in that way was not to be trusted.

This much by way of prelude to the story of How Some Graft Money was Paid by Check, and the amusing circumstances surrounding that event. Here is the story: One of the main committees of the county board in those days of Schunck, Schuetz and the rest of 'em, consisted of seven members, six of whom were grafters—and we shall have something to say about the seventh man on some future occa-

sion. There was a deal on by which a rake-off of considerable size on a certain piece of contract work was to go to the six members of this crooked committee. The day of payment arrived and the six members of the committee were in their places round the long table in the committee room, each with a wistful countenance and an expectant eye. They felt it was a fine thing to be "serving the people" in those days! Presently the expected business man appeared—but he didn't have the money. Their jaws dropped, but regained their wonted positions again when he explained that he would pay by check. But still they were cautious. They insisted that he must cash the check himself. Then also it was arranged that they should send one of their number to the bank with him, to receive the money and to return with it for the cut-up. Chairman Schunck was delegated to go with him to the bank, and the two departed. Then there was an awkward wait of a minute or two, during which a strange doubt overspread the faces of the waiting "servants of the people." What if Schunck didn't come back! "Joe's a good fellow," said one of the hoodlums, "but busi-

ness is business. I think we ought to send some one to watch him." The others consented with great alacrity, and two of the waiting four were appointed to follow Schunck and see that he played fair. Then there was another awkward pause. The two remaining committeemen fidgeted about and seemed to have troubled thoughts. Suddenly their eyes met with each other. There was no doubting that they understood each other! With one accord they arose from their chairs and started down the street to watch the men who were watching Schunck. There they went—a comical procession in three sections, and all possessed of the conviction that eternal vigilance was the price of a square cut-up! We do not know what was said when Schunck learned that he was shadowed, but at all events this story ends as pleasantly as the old fairy tales; for the money was drawn from the bank and the cut-up was satisfactory to all concerned. The memory of this droll happening is still a rich morsel to the graft fraternity at the court house and they tell it over and over, and the cavernous corridors echo with their laughter again and again.

Town Copies by the Town Crier.

The Weyenberg Shoe company of Milwaukee has adopted a trade mark as nearly like the union label of the shoemakers as it has dared. Working people should be on their guard lest they be fooled by it.

We take this item from a labor exchange:

"The two Milwaukee locals of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers are planning the purchase of a large residence which will serve the purposes of a home and a hospital for sick and disabled members, as well as a headquarters for city and state locals. The site has been selected and negotiations are under way."

"What will make Young Men Successful in Life," was the title of an address made to the young people of St. Anthony's church last Sunday evening by Ald. Stiglbauer. It is none of our business, of course, but we venture the suggestion that Stiglbauer could have made his address of sensational interest if he had spoken instead of "The Methods by Which I Have Made a Success in Life."

Isador Ladoff of New York reached Milwaukee Wednesday in the interests of the movement to raise funds for the Russian strikers. The stories in the press about the men going back to work are false. They are still out and being furnished one meal a day by the Social-Democratic propaganda. A mass meeting will

be arranged here and it is your duty to attend and help. You are too far away to help our Russian comrades fight for liberty, but you are near enough to help them keep in fighting trim.

MILWAUKEE MEETINGS.

The following Milwaukee ward meetings will be held next week:

Tuesday evening.

21st ward, Gaetke's Hall, 1432 Green Bay Ave.

Cudahy Branch, Chas. Gardner Residence, Cudahy, Wis.

Vorwaerts Singing Society, N. Petersen's Hall, 2714 North Ave.

Wednesday evening.

19th ward, Eckelman's Hall, 3109 Lincoln Ave.

Thursday evening.

7th ward, Rooms 414-416 Germania Bldg.

12th ward, Hot's Hall, Kinickian Ave.

17th ward, Old Fellows Hall, Kinickian and Potter ave.

Town of Milwaukee No. 2, Joe Zender's Hall, cor. Gibson and Port Washington Road.

Friday evening.

6th ward, Locke's Hall, 327 Sherman st.

10th ward, 554 Madison st.

16th ward, Wisconsin Hall, cor. 12th and Lee sts.

11th ward, Engler's Hall, 9th ave. and Orchard st.

18th ward, 490 Cramer st.

23rd ward, Bresemer's Hall, 13th and Washington ave.

Saturday evening.

12th ward, Polish Branch, 963 Lincoln Ave.

E. T. Melms.

State Campaign and Organization Funds.

F. W. Reifeld,\$0.50

Charles Wadley,50

Joe F. Hackbarth,25

George D. Bowen,25

William Bainbridge,50

Th. Cornelius,50

William Riebert,50

W. L. Schader,50

H. Mayworm,25

A. Clemens,25

F. Klinkhammer,25

J. L.,50

A. Friend,50

Fred Urbitt, punch card, 1.00

Wm. J. Schlafke, punch card,35

J. K.,30

G. Lansing,50

CEMENT WORKERS

will meet Thursday, Feb. 23rd, at 318 State st., at 8 o'clock P. M. All Cement Workers are invited to attend as it is to their interest.

The West Side Socialist Woman's Club will have its first dance party followed by a dance on Saturday, March 11th, in N. Peterson's hall, on North Avenue. The arrangements committee consists of Misses Hunger, Steltenberg, Menzie, Schneider, Haezmann and Ch. Welty. Three free prizes will be given away. Admission, with coffee and cake or sandwiches, 15 cents.

The board of directors of the Socialist Home, 382 Washington street, will hold a special meeting at the home on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock.

The place for the mass of women who claims that the principle and the doctrine of Socialism are good is in the organization. You cannot do very much telling work on the outside. Your place is in the organization. We therefore urge upon you the necessity of joining your ward or organization. If you are honest and sincere in the work, then get inside and help us fight for the good

of the people.

THE WEST SIDE SOCIALIST WOMAN'S CLUB meets at N. Peterson's Hall, 2714 North Ave., every second Thursday afternoon at 8 P. M. and every 4th Monday evening at 8 P. M. Mrs. Carl Kiehl, Secretary, 912 27th st.

THE EAST SIDE WOMAN'S CLUB meets at 18th St. Hall, 327 Sherman st., every first and third Tuesday of the month. Mrs. C. W. Wendenburg, Secy.

JEWISH BRANCH No. 2 of Milwaukee meets at 18th St. Hall, 327 Sherman st., the first and third Saturday of the month.

THE FINNISH BRANCH No. 3 of Milwaukee meets at the Souda's Home, 382 Washington st.

THE ALBANY SINGING SOCIETY meets every 2nd and 4th Monday at 8 P. M. at 14th and Michigan sts. E. B. B. Hall, Secy.

MILWAUKEE BRANCHES.

FIRST WARD BRANCH meets every second Monday of the month at 8 P. M. at 652 Market st. Richard Schmidt, Secy.

SECOND WARD BRANCH meets every third Friday of the month, cor. Fourth and Cramer sts. Fritz Kohl, Secy., 333 Sheridan Lane.

THIRD WARD BRANCH meets second and fourth Friday of the month at 223 Milwaukee st. Frank Herberg, Secy., 223 Milwaukee st.

FOURTH WARD BRANCH meets each first and third Thursday at Rooms 414-416 Germania Bldg. B. H. Helming, Jr., Secy., 136 7th st.

FIFTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday, 8 P. M., at 362 Washington st. Fred Witte, Secy., 469 Greenbush st.

SIXTH WARD BRANCH meets every 2nd and 4th Friday of the month, 8 P. M., at 220 1/2 North street. John L. Helms, Secy., 612 2nd st.

SEVENTH WARD BRANCH meets 2nd and 4th Thursday evenings of the month at Germania Bldg. 414-416. W. C. Young, Secy., Room 414 Germania Bldg.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Friday of the month at Madison st. Fred Krueger, Secy., 712 Greenbush Ave.

NINTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday of each month at 1216 Cherry st. Emil Fischer, Secy., 1512 Cherry st.

TENTH WARD BRANCH meets 2nd and 4th Friday in Wisconsin Hall, 12th and Lee sts. Carl E. Ditz, Secy.

TENTH WARD BOHEMIAN BRANCH meets second and fourth Sunday at 1826 Fond du Lac Ave. Frank Morak, Secy., 1728 North Ave.

ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at the month at Bulgria Hall, 9th ave. and Orchard st. Oscar Wild, Secy., 681 Orchard st.

TWELFTH WARD BRANCH meets second and fourth Thursdays at Hot's Hall, 961 Kinickian Ave. Geo. Knapp, Secy., 599 Greenbush st.

TWELFTH WARD POLISH BRANCH meets every second and fourth Saturday evening at Robert Dusch's Hall, 746 Lincoln Ave. J. C. Dorchwitz, Secy., 746 Garden st.

THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Friday of the month at cor. Third and Wright sts. H. F. Hoentemann, Secy., 1009 3rd st.

FOURTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every 1st Thursday in the month at Nadolski's Hall, cor. 14th Ave. and Grant st. Walter Rybecki, Secy., 687 Lincoln Ave.

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Tuesday at 1025 Vliet st. Wm. Mueller, Secy., 2212 State st.

SIXTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets second Thursday, Jerome Uderhill, Secy., 38 Twenty-ninth st.

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets second and fourth Tuesday at Odd Fellows hall, Kinickian and Potter ave. Christ. Dunn, Secy., 355 Robinson Ave.

EIGHTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets second and fourth Friday evenings at 490 Cramer st., cor. of Greenbush st. E. W. Burt, Secy., 495 Cramer st.

NINETEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Wednesday in the month at Eckelman's Hall, 3109 Lincoln Ave. Louis Baier, Secy., 493 29th st.

TWENTIETH WARD BRANCH meets every second and third Friday of the month in Germania Bldg., cor. 2nd and Cramer sts. C. Jeske, Secy., 1168 24th st.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANCH meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday of the month at Wagner's Hall, cor. Hoffman and Chambers sts. and every 4th Tuesday in the month at Gaetke's Hall, 1432 Greenbush Ave. near Concordia and Tracerville, Secy., 1444 Frattney street.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD BRANCH meets every second and third Friday of each month at N. Peterson's Hall, 2714 North Ave. George Moerschel, Secy., 912 Thirty-second st.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Fridays at Bresemer's hall, Thirtieth Ave., cor. Washington. Fred Reifeld, Secy., 484 15th Ave.

TOWN MILWAUKEE BRANCH No. 1 meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday 8 P. M. at Leubner's Hall, 715 North Ave. A. B. Werner, Secy., Teutonia and Keat.

TOWN MILWAUKEE BRANCH No. 2 meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month at Joe Zender's Hall, cor. Port Washington Road and Gibson Ave.

BRANCH No. 4, TOWN GREENFIELD, meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month at 7th and Cramer sts. Carl P. Uleia, Secy., 847 9th st. Jacob Hanger, Treasurer, 602 Chestnut st.

WATWATONIA BRANCH meets 1st Tuesday of the month at H. Zickler's Hall, 40th and State sts.

THE CUDAHY BRANCH meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday of the month at Cudahy, Wis. A. Gardner, Secy.

THE SOUTH MILWAUKEE BRANCH meets every 2nd Tuesday of each month at 10th Fellows Hall, South Milwaukee. Alb. Blumman, Secy., Box 238.

THE CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE meets every 2nd and 4th Mondays of the month at Leubner's Hall, 715 North Ave. and Carl P. Uleia, Secy., 847 9th st. Jacob Hanger, Treasurer, 602 Chestnut st.

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC GESANG VEREIN, VORWAERTS meets every Tuesday at 8 P. M. at 214 North Ave. Heinrich Seibert, Secy., 1012 39th st.

THE SOUTH SIDE WOMAN'S CLUB meets at 230 P. M. at Al. Jackson's Hall, 18th Ave. near Greenbush and Leubner's Hall, 715 North Ave. Mrs. H. W. Bismarck, Secy., 816 2nd Ave.

THE WEST SIDE WOMAN'S CLUB meets at N. Peterson's Hall, 2714 North Ave., every second Thursday afternoon at 8 P. M. and every 4th Monday evening at 8 P. M. Mrs. Carl Kiehl, Secretary, 912 27th st.

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THE THEATER.

DAVIDSON THEATER.

William A. Brady's "Girls will be Girls" will be the next Davidson Theater attraction, commencing at that high class playhouse, Thursday, Feb. 23. It is a musical treat and is elaborately staged. A morality is its Platform Dance that has caught every eye it has been in. Al. Leech is the leading fun maker and he is ably assisted by Roma Snyder, who is one of Mr. Brady's finds. But Leech at the head of an academy of 35 pretty girls must be seen to be appreciated and sympathized with!

BIJOU THEATER.

The story of a family quarrel brought about by the deception of the younger son of a New England widow and resulting in the disgrace, and almost in the death of his elder brother is in brief the story of "For His Sister's Honor." This rural drama is to be seen at the Bijou all next week, commencing tomorrow matinee, and is said to be by far the



"YOU'LL MEAN AN INNOCENT MAN"

"For His Sister's Honor," Bijou.

strongest of Owen Davis' many plays and to be a production of unusual lavishness. One scene in particular showing "Cedar Hill" on Thanksgiving Day with the young folks engaged in snow ball fights, coasting and playing games, is the height of stage realism. There will be matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

ALHAMBRA THEATER.

The large cast presenting the new musical comedy, Fritz and Sult, to which Mason and Mason are starring and which will be seen at the Alhambra next week, includes the following artists: Charles A. Mason, Harry Lester, Mason, C. Horn, Robert Burton, Frank Hayes, James Connors, Lew Kelly, Will, E. Manning, Clifford McCall, and



"Fritz and Sult," Alhambra.

Delia Stacy, Fanny Midgley, Anna Selts, Maude Amanda, Scott, Susan, Gillman, Myrtle Leavitt, Josephine Crawford, Adelaide Walsh, Effie Leslie, Manie Tucker, Anna Williams, Daisy Palmer, Grace De May, Josie Adams, Marie Cameron, Daisy Delmore, Hattie Ziegler and a large chorus.

STAR THEATER.

The appearance of the "World Beaters" at the Star Theater beginning next week will be the signal for mirth and merriment in wholesale lots. The comedians are the best, the girls the prettiest, the scenery is unsurpassed in beauty and the costumes are all very handsome.

CRYSTAL THEATER.

At the Crystal Theater, Second near Grand, next week, The Great Train Robbery will be enacted in a most realistic way. Don't miss it.

GRAND THEATER.

At the Grand Theater next week a big bill, headed by Lavine and Walton; in "A Tramp's Dream," will be presented. The rest of the show is in keeping and will sustain this house's reputation for meritorious entertainment.

Send for five yearly Social-Democratic Herald subscription cards. Pay us when you have sold them. You can help the Herald by purchasing from our advertisers and telling them why you do so.

Send The Vanguard to your friend for a year—50 cents.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

COUNTY COURT—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Frank Last, Deceased.

Letters of administration on the Estate of Frank Last, late of the City of Milwaukee, in said County of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to Richard L. Lerner by this Court:

IT IS ORDERED, That the time from the date hereof until and including the first Tuesday of August, A. D. 1905, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which creditors to present their claims for examination and allowance.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That all claims and demands of all persons against the said Frank Last, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this Court, at its Court Room in the Court House in the City of Milwaukee, in said County, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the 2nd Tuesday of October, 1905, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the